

San Jose, California, 6/21/77

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Mary,

This was the first draft -- before
Bob Pastor. I didn't know if you
wanted it for any reason.

M

file

[June 21, 1977]

①

JIMMY HAS BEEN PRESIDENT FOR FIVE (5) MONTHS NOW, AND IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THIS TIME LAST YEAR THE CAMPAIGN WAS STILL IN THE PRIMARY STAGE. AND I WAS IN CALIFORNIA EARLY IN JUNE CAMPAIGNING, EXPLAINING JIMMY'S POSITIONS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES. I LEARNED THEM -- I HAD TO, BECAUSE EVERY DAY I HAD TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

AND I REMEMBER WHEN ASKED ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS, I WOULD RESPOND, "JIMMY SAYS WE HAVE NEGLECTED OUR FRIENDS AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS, AND IF HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT, HE PLANS TO SEND HIS FAMILY TO VISIT THESE COUNTRIES."

WELL, THREE WEEKS AGO TONIGHT I WAS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA!

AND I THOUGHT THIS VISIT TO SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, MIGHT BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK ABOUT MY TRIP.

JIMMY AND I HAVE LONG HAD AN INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA. WE'VE TRAVELED IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, HAVE MANY FRIENDS THERE, AND WE'VE STUDIED SPANISH FOR AS LONG AS I CAN REMEMBER. JIMMY IS FLUENT, I AM NOT -- BUT I TRY.

AND JIMMY THOUGHT A TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA AT THIS TIME WAS IMPORTANT FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

① FIRST, AT THE BEGINNING OF EVERY NEW ADMINISTRATION, FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WANT ^{and need} TO UNDERSTAND THE NEW PRESIDENT, WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE CARES ABOUT. ^{leaders in other cos.} JIMMY THOUGHT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONVEY TO THE

LEADERS OF THESE COUNTRIES A SENSE OF THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION. HE HAD MADE

② ~~three~~ MAJOR SPEECHES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- ONE TO THE *United Nations*, ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND ONE AT NOTRE DAME.

THESE NEEDED TO BE EXPLAINED FIRST HAND TO THE HEADS OF

STATE, PARTICULARLY OUR APPROACH TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND OUR POSITION ON MAJOR ISSUES. *Such as the Nuclear Non-proliferation* AND HE

Frank WANTED THEIR VIEWS AND THEIR COMMENTS ABOUT ~~his~~ *these* SPEECHES

the direction of his AND POLICIES ③ THEN, IF I WENT, I COULD ESTABLISH A

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE LEADERS AND MY FAMILY, WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT. HE ASKED ME TO GO.

was determined to make I ~~WANTED~~ THE TRIP ~~TO BE~~ VALUABLE, TOO, AND I STUDIED.

I HAD HOURS OF BRIEFINGS. I LEARNED THE HISTORY OF U.S. RELATIONS WITH EACH COUNTRY I WAS TO VISIT. I LEARNED CURRENT ISSUES -- I STUDIED THE OAS SPEECH AND THE NOTRE DAME SPEECH. I HAD A LOT TO LEARN! THE DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE, FOR INSTANCE, IS A WHOLE NEW VOCABULARY.

FOR EXAMPLE, I WAS IN VENEZUELA -- THE LAST COUNTRY -- AND IN MY ARRIVAL STATEMENT I SAID THAT WE VALUED OUR "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" WITH THEIR COUNTRY. DO YOU KNOW THAT "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" IS THE WORST THING YOU CAN SAY? IT DENOTES "PATERNALISM" WHICH IS *exactly the opposite of the* ~~THE POLICY WE WANT VERY~~ MUCH ~~TO OVERCOME IN OUR RELATIONSHIP~~ *we want* WITH THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA.

THE MAIN THEMES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY AS APPLIED TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ARE:

(1) A RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND RECOGNITION OF THE INDIVIDUALITY OF ALL THE GOVERNMENTS. ALL OF THE COUNTRIES ARE DIFFERENT -- ^{we recognize it.} ~~THEY HAVE SOME COMMON PROBLEMS,~~ ~~OF COURSE, BUT THEY ARE DIFFERENT.~~ FOR TOO LONG WE'VE

LUMPED THEM ALL TOGETHER AND HAD ONE LATIN AMERICAN POLICY.

That's like having one policy for everybody in this room.

Every leader I spoke with ~~THEY ARE VERY PLEASED THAT WE'RE RECOGNIZING THEIR~~ *uniqueness.* DIFFERENCES.

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND JIMMY'S DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS A BROAD ONE. IT DOESN'T MEAN FREEDOM FROM POLITICAL OPPRESSION ONLY, BUT FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND A RIGHT TO THE BASIC NEEDS OF LIFE -- ^{political,} SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS. AND ALSO HE DOESN'T BELIEVE THAT WE ~~CAN MANDATE~~ *this is solely our concern,* ~~HUMAN RIGHTS, BUT~~ WE MUST JOIN WITH MANY NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND WORK TOGETHER TOWARD THE GOAL OF ASSURING THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLES EVERYWHERE.

(3) END THE SPECTOR OF WAR AND WASTE OF ARMAMENTS, NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL.

(4) A COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

WITH THESE THINGS IN MIND, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRIES I VISITED:

JAMAICA IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, AND I ENJOYED MY VISIT THERE AND MY MEETINGS WITH PRIME MINISTER MANLEY.

~~JAMAICA IS TYPICAL OF THE SMALL COUNTRIES IN THE CARIBBEAN~~

Jamaica's problems are typical of those of the new + developing nations of the Caribbean. They need help. But they feel that they have been ignored.

P.M. explained to me this
unlike in democratic countries

WHO FEEL WE HAVE IGNORED THEM, AND WHO HAVE A TENDENCY TO
TURN TO THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. WE NEED TO SEARCH FOR

WAYS TO COOPERATE WITH THEM -- ON TRADE ~~ITEMS~~ *Issues*, FOR INSTANCE

AND WE MUST EXPRESS IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS OUR GENUINE
CONCERN FOR THEIR PROBLEMS.

COSTA RICA IS A DEMOCRACY. THEY HAVE NO ARMY.
THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SPEND THEIR MONEY ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THEIR COUNTRY. THEIR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS EXCELLENT --

96% OF THEIR CITIZENS ARE LITERATE. I VISITED A SCHOOL

AND WATCHED A ~~PROGRAM DONE BY THE~~ MENTALLY RETARDED AND

THE DEAF. *children perform* I WAS ASKING ABOUT SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY

~~RETARDED~~ *afflicted*, AND THE TEACHER TOLD ME THAT THERE IS A PLACE

IN A SCHOOL FOR EVERY SINGLE CHILD.

been an input
COSTA RICA HAS PLAYED A LEADERSHIP ~~ROLE~~ *in*

OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

WAS NEGOTIATED IN ~~1969~~ *San Jose* IN 1969. IT IS AN AGREEMENT

AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE OAS THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE

RESPECTED AND GUARANTEED IN THEIR COUNTRIES. COSTA RICA

AND COLUMBIA WERE THE TWO COUNTRIES OF THOSE I VISITED

THAT HAD ALREADY SIGNED AND RATIFIED THIS AGREEMENT. I

SPOKE TO ALL THE OTHER LEADERS ABOUT IT. VENEZUELA *ratified*

~~ANNOUNCING THE~~ DAY AFTER I LEFT THAT THEY HAD RATIFIED IT.

ECUADOR AND PERU ARE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE

MILITARY GOVERNMENTS NOW, BUT ~~WHO~~ *which* ARE COMMITTED TO FORMING

Democratic governments
A DEMOCRATICALLY-ELECTED GOVERNMENT. BOTH COUNTRIES ARE

WORKING ON PLANS. IN ECUADOR, VERY SOON THE PEOPLE WILL

BE VOTING ON A CONSTITUTION. THEY'RE ALREADY REGISTERING
THEIR PEOPLE TO VOTE. ^{absolutely} THEY TOLD ME THEY WERE IN THE S's.

THIS IS A TROUBLED AREA, AND WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT
THE ARMS BUILD-UP. PERU, FOR INSTANCE, IS BORDERED BY
FIVE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. ECUADOR IS ONE OF THEM -- CHILE --
BOLIVIA -- SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN
ADVERSARIES, AND SO THEY FEEL A NEED FOR A STRONG DEFENSE.
WHEN ONE ARMS, THE OTHERS HAVE TO ARM. ^{The leaders of} THESE COUNTRIES
ARE STRUGGLING WITH THE PROBLEM. ^{they are sincere} ~~THE LEADERS OF THESE~~
^{and very concerned} ~~COUNTRIES ARE GOOD PEOPLE.~~ THEY WOULD MUCH PREFER TO
SPEND THEIR OWN LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES ON DEVELOPING
THEIR COUNTRIES, ~~INSTEAD OF BUYING ARMS~~. IN FACT, ONE
OFFICIAL SAID TO ME, "IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO BUY ARMAMENTS
AND COULD SPEND OUR MONEY ON EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE, IT
WOULD BE THE BEST POSSIBLE THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO OUR
COUNTRY."

BUT THEY HAVE TO FEEL SECURE. HOW CAN A WAY BE
WORKED OUT SO THAT THEY CAN FEEL SECURE WITHOUT ARMING?
THROUGH A STRENGTHENED OAS -- ~~POSSIBLY~~ THROUGH THE U.N.?
I DON'T KNOW, BUT ^{we explored several alternatives. It's important to pursue.} ~~IT'S IMPORTANT TO PURSUE.~~ IT COULD
AVOID THE ARMS BUILD-UP AND ~~POSSIBLE ARMED WARFARE~~ WAR.

IN PERU, I VISITED SOME EXPERIMENT STATIONS --
POTATOES AND GUINEA PIGS.

~~ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA ARE MEMBERS OF OPEC. THEY~~
~~HAVE SOME OIL.~~ ^{own} UNDER ~~OUR~~ ¹⁹⁷⁴ TRADE ACT, WE GIVE ~~CERTAIN~~
TARIFF PREFERENCES TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR ~~SOME~~

^{many of their}
^{exports.}

6

~~Trade Act of 1974~~ ^{we} excluded the OPEC PRODUCTS. AFTER THE OIL EMBARGO OF 1973, WE AMENDED THE TRADE ACT TO THE OPEC COUNTRIES. ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA ^{have some oil & are members of OPEC} THEREFORE, ARE EXCLUDED FROM THESE TRADE PREFERENCES -- EVEN THOUGH THEY DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE OIL EMBARGO AND HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RELIABLE SOURCES OF PETROLEUM FOR US. IN FACT, THEY KEPT US SUPPLIED WITH PETROLEUM DURING THE EMBARGO, ^{oil of 1973} AND THEY RESENT VERY MUCH THAT THIS EXCLUSION APPLIES TO THEM. MY OWN PERSONAL OPINION (AND I'M NOT SPEAKING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION) IS THAT THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD BE CHANGED.

BRAZIL IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY I VISITED, BOTH IN LAND AND POPULATION.

THERE IS A LARGE RESERVE OF GOOD WILL IN BRAZIL FOR THE U.S. THEY FOUGHT WITH US IN WORLD WAR II AND HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS.

^{we} BRAZIL IS A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE SITUATION THAT ^{has a problem which} CONFRONTS OUR WORLD -- HOW TO HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY ^{without} AND AT THE SAME TIME ^{reduce} LIMIT THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE

CAPABILITY. BRAZIL MUST HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY...THEY IMPORT MORE THAN ^{80%} 85% OF THEIR OIL. BUT WE WOULD HOPE WITHOUT ^{that they could have this energy} ^a REPROCESSING CAPABILITY ^{facility -- which would} ~~BECAUSE IT IS FROM THIS~~ ^{grow them} REPROCESSING CAPABILITY THAT COMES NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE CAPABILITY.

LATIN AMERICA HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE A MODEL FOR THE WHOLE WORLD -- A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE.

THERE IS ^{an agreement called the} A TLATELOLCO TREATY WHICH, IF PUT INTO

EFFECT WOULD DO JUST THAT -- MAKE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN A NUCLEAR ^{weapon} FREE ZONE. ~~JIMMY SIGNED THE TREATY~~

~~JUST BEFORE I LEFT ON MY TRIP. FOR US, IT MEANS THAT WE~~

~~WILL NOT DEPLOY NUCLEAR WEAPONS FOR THIS AREA.~~ Most of the ^{from} ~~countries~~ have signed. ^{certain} BRAZIL HAS SIGNED WITH THE CONDITION ~~THAT THEY WON'T~~

~~PUT IT INTO EFFECT UNLESS ALL COUNTRIES SIGN. WE HOPE~~

~~ALL COUNTRIES WILL SIGN.~~ We hope they will waive these conditions.

COLUMBIA IS A DEMOCRACY. WE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON

AND FEEL VERY CLOSE TO THE COLUMBIANS. RIGHT NOW, WE ~~have~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{are}

~~A PROBLEM IN COLUMBIA WITH~~ ^{have a problem with} DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE DRUG

SITUATION IN MEXICO IS GREATLY IMPROVED. OUR COUNTRIES ^{Govts}

HAVE COOPERATED, AND THE WORK WE HAVE DONE TOGETHER IS ^{we have} ~~PAYING OFF. THE BIGGEST DRUG PROBLEM NOW IS DEVELOPING~~

~~IN COLUMBIA.~~ I SPOKE TO THE PRESIDENT VERY FRANKLY ABOUT

IT, AND HE AGREED WITH ME THAT IT IS A MUTUAL CONCERN.

THE PROBLEM CUTS BOTH WAYS -- COLOMBIANS ARE ^{doing the} ~~PROCESSING~~ ~~IT~~ (PRIMARYLY COCAINE), AND AMERICAN ORGANIZED CRIME SYNDICATES

ARE CARRYING IT FROM THEIR COUNTRY TO OURS. THE PRESIDENT

AGREED WITH ME THAT WE MUST WORK TOGETHER AND IMMEDIATELY

TRY TO BRING THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

VENEZUELA, THE LAST COUNTRY I VISITED, IS A GREAT

FRIEND AND ALLY. THEY'RE WORKING TOGETHER WITH US TO

PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS -- ^{To halt nuclear proliferation} ~~TO STOP THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR~~

~~EXPLOSIVE CAPABILITY~~ -- IN MANY AREAS, AND PRESIDENT PEREZ

HAS TAKEN A LEADERSHIP POSITION IN THE WORLD ON THESE AND

OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES. HE IS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES

NEXT WEEK FOR A STATE VISIT, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING HIM AND HIS WIFE AGAIN.

I LEFT LATIN AMERICA WITH AN OVERWHELMING SENSE OF KINSHIP WITH THE PERSONS I HAD MET AND ^{with} FRIENDSHIPS THAT WILL BE LASTING, AND WITH THE FEELING OF A GREAT WILLINGNESS, YES - EAGERNESS, TO COOPERATE (IN AN UNRESTRAINED WAY) TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US.

THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES. WE NEED AND WANT THEIR COUNSEL AND SUPPORT IN PROBLEMS THAT FACE NOT ONLY OUR ~~SPECIFIC~~ COUNTRIES -- BUT THE REGION AND THE WORLD.

WE NEED TO CONSULT CLOSELY WITH THEM ON MATTERS SUCH AS TRADE, FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY, INVESTMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

WE NEED TO STRENGTHEN OUR CULTURAL RELATIONS. THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO OUR MUSIC, DRAMA, AND ART. AFTER ALL, THE FIRST SETTLERS OF GEORGIA AND CALIFORNIA WERE SPANISH SPEAKING!

WE NEED TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THEM ON OUR COMMON PURPOSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

AS WE EXAMINE THE WORLD AND ITS PROBLEMS, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO HEAR THE WISDOM OF OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 21, 1977

REMARKS

ROSALYNN CARTER

Glad to be here. I've heard of the

wonderful way you use the money from your annual dinner
JIMMY HAS BEEN PRESIDENT FOR FIVE MONTHS NOW, AND for scholarship
to enrich your
community

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT THIS TIME LAST YEAR THE CAMPAIGN WAS STILL IN THE PRIMARY STAGE. AND I WAS IN CALIFORNIA EARLY IN JUNE CAMPAIGNING, EXPLAINING JIMMY'S POSITIONS ON DOMESTIC ISSUES. I LEARNED THEM -- I HAD TO, BECAUSE EVERY DAY I HAD TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

AND I REMEMBER WHEN ASKED ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS, I WOULD RESPOND, "JIMMY SAYS WE HAVE NEGLECTED OUR FRIENDS AMONG THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS, AND IF HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT, HE PLANS TO SEND HIS FAMILY TO VISIT THESE COUNTRIES."

WELL, THREE WEEKS AGO TONIGHT I WAS IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA!

AND I THOUGHT THIS VISIT TO SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, MIGHT BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TALK ABOUT MY TRIP.

JIMMY AND I HAVE LONG HAD AN INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA. WE'VE TRAVELED IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, HAVE MANY FRIENDS THERE, AND WE'VE STUDIED SPANISH FOR AS LONG AS I CAN REMEMBER. JIMMY IS FLUENT, I AM NOT -- BUT I TRY.

AND JIMMY THOUGHT A TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA AT THIS TIME WAS IMPORTANT FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

① FIRST, AT THE BEGINNING OF EVERY NEW ADMINISTRATION, FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WANT AND NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE NEW PRESIDENT, WHO HE IS AND WHAT HE CARES ABOUT. (WE WANT TO KNOW THE SAME ABOUT OTHER LEADERS.) JIMMY THOUGHT IT WAS

IMPORTANT FOR A PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO CONVEY TO THE LEADERS OF THESE COUNTRIES A SENSE OF THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION.

2. HE HAD MADE THREE MAJOR SPEECHES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- ONE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ONE TO THE ORGANIZATION ^{PAN-AMERICAN DAY} OF AMERICAN STATES, AND ONE AT NOTRE DAME. THESE NEEDED TO BE EXPLAINED FIRST HAND TO THE HEADS OF STATE, PARTICULARLY OUR APPROACH TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND OUR POSITION ON MAJOR ISSUES, SUCH AS HUMAN RIGHTS AND NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION. AND HE WANTED THEIR FRANK VIEWS AND THEIR COMMENTS ABOUT THESE SPEECHES AND THE DIRECTION OF HIS POLICIES.

3. THEN, IF I WENT, I COULD ESTABLISH A PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE LEADERS AND MY FAMILY, WHICH IS VERY IMPORTANT. HE ASKED ME TO GO.

I studied - Took this notebook I WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE THE TRIP VALUABLE, TOO, AND *to our co. and the co. I was visiting* I STUDIED. I HAD HOURS OF BRIEFINGS. I LEARNED THE HISTORY OF U.S. RELATIONS WITH EACH COUNTRY I WAS TO VISIT. I LEARNED CURRENT ISSUES -- I STUDIED THE OAS SPEECH AND THE NOTRE DAME SPEECH. I HAD A LOT TO LEARN! THE DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE, FOR INSTANCE, IS A WHOLE NEW VOCABULARY.

FOR EXAMPLE, I WAS IN VENEZUELA -- THE LAST COUNTRY, AND IN MY ARRIVAL STATEMENT I SAID THAT WE VALUED OUR "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" WITH THEIR COUNTRY. DO YOU KNOW THAT "SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP" IS THE WORST THING I COULD HAVE SAID? IT DENOTES "PATERNALISM" WHICH IS EXACTLY THE

OPPOSITE OF THE RELATIONSHIP WE WANT WITH THE CARIBBEAN
AND LATIN AMERICA. *Countries.*

THE MAIN THEMES OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY AS APPLIED TO
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ARE:

(1) A RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND RECOGNITION OF
THE INDIVIDUALITY OF ALL THE GOVERNMENTS. ALL OF THE
COUNTRIES ARE DIFFERENT -- WE RECOGNIZE IT. FOR TOO LONG
WE'VE LUMPED THEM ALL TOGETHER AND HAD ONE LATIN AMERICAN
POLICY. THAT'S LIKE HAVING ONE POLICY FOR EVERYBODY IN
THIS ROOM. EVERY LEADER I SPOKE WITH WAS VERY PLEASED
THAT WE'RE RECOGNIZING THEIR UNIQUENESS.

(2) HUMAN RIGHTS. *Congress was first to voice concern - imp part - should be J. agreed*
WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT
OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND JIMMY'S DEFINITION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS A BROAD ONE. IT DOESN'T MEAN FREEDOM
FROM POLITICAL OPPRESSION ONLY, BUT FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND
A RIGHT TO THE BASIC NEEDS OF LIFE -- POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC RIGHTS. AND ALSO HE DOESN'T BELIEVE THAT THIS IS
ONLY OUR CONCERN, BUT A GLOBAL CONCERN, AND WE MUST JOIN
WITH MANY NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND WORK TOGETHER TOWARD
THE GOAL OF ASSURING THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLES
EVERYWHERE.

(3) END THE SPECTOR OF WAR AND WASTE OF ARMAMENTS,
NUCLEAR AND CONVENTIONAL.

(4) A COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN
SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO NARROW THE GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED
AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

WITH THESE THINGS IN MIND, I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRIES I VISITED:

Manley
JAMAICA IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, AND I ENJOYED MY VISIT THERE AND MY MEETINGS WITH PRIME MINISTER MANLEY. *want to reduce dependency - development problem*
JAMAICA'S PROBLEMS ARE TYPICAL OF THOSE OF THE NEW AND DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN. THEY NEED HELP. *require external assistance*
BUT THEY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE BEEN IGNORED. PRIME MINISTER MANLEY EXPLAINED TO ME HIS BELIEF IN DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM -- *HR*
THAT ALL JAMAICANS SHOULD SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THAT POLITICAL FREEDOM *Caribbean July*
Must BE PRESERVED. WE NEED TO SEARCH FOR WAYS TO COOPERATE WITH THEM -- ON TRADE ISSUES, FOR INSTANCE, AND WE MUST EXPRESS IN INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS OUR GENUINE CONCERN FOR THEIR PROBLEMS. *pressure case for changing rules of international institutions*

Ca. 1960s Dec 1961
COSTA RICA IS A DEMOCRACY. THEY HAVE NO ARMY. THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SPEND THEIR MONEY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRY. *strengthen central government - common on HR # 1 move autonomous*
THEIR EDUCATION SYSTEM IS EXCELLENT 96% OF THEIR CITIZENS ARE LITERATE. I VISITED A SCHOOL AND WATCHED MENTALLY RETARDED AND DEAF CHILDREN PERFORM IN A WONDERFUL PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM. *UN High Comm on HR*
I ASKED ABOUT SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY AFFLICTED, AND THE TEACHER TOLD ME THAT THERE IS A PLACE IN A SCHOOL FOR EVERY SINGLE CHILD.

October
COSTA RICA HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT LEADER IN HUMAN RIGHTS.
THE AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WAS NEGOTIATED IN SAN JOSE IN 1969. *The American Convention*
IT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE OAS THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WILL BE RESPECTED AND GUARANTEED IN THEIR COUNTRIES. COSTA RICA AND COLOMBIA WERE THE TWO

trade opportunities

Concerned about

- 5 -

(export limitations (on squashes) ^{chayote})

trade opportunities

COUNTRIES OF THOSE I VISITED THAT HAD ALREADY SIGNED AND RATIFIED THIS AGREEMENT. I SPOKE TO ALL THE OTHER LEADERS ABOUT IT. VENEZUELA ^{announced that they had} RATIFIED IT THE DAY AFTER I LEFT.

ECUADOR AND PERU ARE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE MILITARY ^{all} GOVERNMENTS NOW, BUT WHICH ARE COMMITTED ~~NOT~~ TO REESTABLISHING DEMOCRATIC AND CIVILIAN GOVERNMENTS. BOTH COUNTRIES ARE WORKING ON PLANS. IN ECUADOR, VERY SOON THE PEOPLE WILL BE VOTING ON A CONSTITUTION. THEY'RE ALREADY REGISTERING THEIR PEOPLE TO VOTE -- ALPHABETICALLY -- and THEY TOLD ME THEY WERE IN THE S's.

American Convention

American Convention

THIS IS A TROUBLED AREA, AND WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ARMS BUILD-UP. PERU, FOR INSTANCE, IS BORDERED BY FIVE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. ECUADOR IS ONE OF THEM -- CHILE -- BOLIVIA -- SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN ADVERSARIES, AND SO THEY FEEL A NEED FOR A STRONG DEFENSE. WHEN ONE ARMS, THE OTHERS HAVE TO ARM. THE LEADERS OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE STRUGGLING WITH THE PROBLEM. THEY ARE SINCERE AND VERY CONCERNED. THEY WOULD MUCH PREFER TO SPEND THEIR OWN LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES ON DEVELOPING THEIR COUNTRIES. IN FACT, ONE OFFICIAL SAID TO ME, "IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO BUY ARMAMENTS AND COULD SPEND OUR MONEY ON EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE, IT WOULD BE THE BEST POSSIBLE THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO OUR COUNTRY."

Brazil
Venezuela
Columbia

Alternative ways to reduce tensions

BUT THEY HAVE TO FEEL SECURE. HOW CAN A WAY BE WORKED OUT SO THAT THEY CAN FEEL SECURE WITHOUT ARMING? THROUGH A STRENGTHENED OAS -- THROUGH THE U.N.? I DON'T KNOW, BUT

they believe we are interested in working to help settle disputes

Adm Poveda

Morales Bermudez

WE EXPLORED SEVERAL ALTERNATIVES. IT'S ^{very} IMPORTANT TO PURSUE. IT COULD AVOID THE ARMS BUILD-UP AND WAR.

IN PERU I VISITED SOME EXPERIMENT STATIONS -- POTATOES AND GUINEA PIGS. ^{expand experimenting & concerned about feeding a hungry world.}

omit UNDER OUR TRADE ACT OF 1974, WE GIVE TARIFF PREFERENCES TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR MANY OF THEIR EXPORTS. WE EXCLUDED THE OPEC COUNTRIES. ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA HAVE OIL AND ARE MEMBERS OF OPEC. THEREFORE, THEY ARE EXCLUDED FROM THESE TRADE PREFERENCES -- EVEN THOUGH THEY DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE OIL EMBARGO AND HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RELIABLE SOURCES OF PETROLEUM FOR US. IN FACT, THEY KEPT US SUPPLIED WITH PETROLEUM DURING THE OIL EMBARGO OF 1973, AND THEY RESENT VERY MUCH THAT THIS EXCLUSION APPLIES TO THEM. MY OWN PERSONAL OPINION (AND I'M NOT SPEAKING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION) IS THAT THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD BE CHANGED.

BRAZIL IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY I VISITED, BOTH IN LAND AND POPULATION.

THERE IS A LARGE RESERVE OF GOOD WILL IN BRAZIL FOR THE U.S. THEY FOUGHT WITH US IN WORLD WAR II AND HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS.

AN IMPORTANT ISSUE WHICH BRAZIL CONFRONTS IS HOW TO HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY WITHOUT RISKING THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE CAPABILITY. BRAZIL MUST HAVE NUCLEAR ENERGY -- THEY IMPORT MORE THAN 80% OF THEIR OIL -- BUT WE WOULD HOPE THAT THEY COULD HAVE ^{it} ~~THIS~~ ENERGY WITHOUT A REPROCESSING

*American Com
NPTreaty*

*and which confronts
the whole world*

*& we want them to have this
energy-*

Pres Geisel

- 7 -

clarified ^{the} ~~our~~ positions of
our two govts

FACILITY WHICH WOULD GIVE THEM ~~a~~ NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE
CAPABILITY.

LATIN AMERICA HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE A MODEL FOR
THE WHOLE WORLD -- A NUCLEAR ^{weapons} FREE ZONE.

THERE IS AN AGREEMENT CALLED THE TLATELOLCO TREATY
WHICH, IF PUT INTO EFFECT WOULD DO JUST THAT -- MAKE LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN A NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONE.
MOST OF THE COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED. BRAZIL HAS SIGNED WITH
CERTAIN CONDITIONS. WE HOPE THEY WILL WAIVE THESE
CONDITIONS.

COLOMBIA IS A DEMOCRACY. WE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON AND
FEEL VERY CLOSE TO THE COLOMBIANS. RIGHT NOW, WE AND
COLOMBIA HAVE A PROBLEM WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE DRUG
SITUATION IN MEXICO IS GREATLY IMPROVED. OUR GOVERNMENTS
HAVE COOPERATED, AND THE WORK WE HAVE DONE TOGETHER IS
PAYING OFF. ^{need to work together now} WE ~~HOPE FOR SIMILAR COOPERATION~~ WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA. ^{in the same spirit of cooperation.} I SPOKE TO THE PRESIDENT VERY
FRANKLY ABOUT IT, AND HE AGREED WITH ME THAT IT IS A MUTUAL
CONCERN.

VENEZUELA, THE LAST COUNTRY I VISITED, IS A GREAT
FRIEND AND ALLY. THEY'RE WORKING TOGETHER WITH US TO
PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS -- TO HALT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION --
IN MANY AREAS, AND PRESIDENT PEREZ HAS TAKEN A LEADERSHIP
POSITION IN THE WORLD ON THESE AND OTHER IMPORTANT ISSUES.
HE IS COMING TO THE UNITED STATES NEXT WEEK FOR A STATE
VISIT, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING HIM AND HIS WIFE AGAIN.

Caribbean Dev Bank -

Pres
Lopez

Perez

Belize
Panama
Lopez

I LEFT LATIN AMERICA WITH AN OVERWHELMING SENSE OF KINSHIP WITH THE PERSONS I HAD MET AND WITH FRIENDSHIPS THAT WILL BE LASTING, AND WITH THE FEELING OF A GREAT WILLINGNESS, YES - EAGERNESS, TO COOPERATE (IN AN UNRESTRAINED WAY) TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US.

THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN OUR FRIENDS AND ALLIES. WE NEED AND WANT THEIR COUNSEL AND SUPPORT IN PROBLEMS THAT FACE NOT ONLY OUR COUNTRIES -- BUT THE REGION AND THE WORLD.

WE NEED TO CONSULT CLOSELY WITH THEM ON MATTERS SUCH AS TRADE, FINANCE, TECHNOLOGY, INVESTMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

WE NEED TO WORK CLOSELY WITH THEM ON OUR COMMON PURPOSES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

WE NEED TO STRENGTHEN OUR CULTURAL RELATIONS. THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO OUR MUSIC, DRAMA, AND ART. AFTER ALL, THE FIRST SETTLERS OF GEORGIA AND CALIFORNIA WERE SPANISH SPEAKING!

AS WE EXAMINE THE WORLD AND ITS PROBLEMS, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO HEAR THE WISDOM OF OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH.

It's not so far from San Jose, Costa Rica to San Jose, Calif.

Senate Approp.
Comm. deleted
\$ 2 1/2 million
to special
OAS fund
to promote
cultural &
educational
funding

TEXT OF MRS. CARTER'S SPEECH*-- SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 21, 1977
(*Does not include extemporaneous remarks)

Jimmy has been President for 5 months now, and it's hard to believe that this time last year the campaign was still in the primary stage and I was in the California area in June campaigning -- explaining Jimmy's position on domestic issues. I learned them. I had to because everyday I had to answer questions, and I remember when asked about foreign affairs I would respond "Jimmy says we have neglected our friends among the community of nations and if he is elected President he plans to send his family to visit these countries." And, three weeks ago tonight I was in San Jose, Costa Rica.

I thought this visit to San Jose, California, might be a good opportunity to talk about my trip. Jimmy and I have long had an interest in Latin America. We have traveled in Central and South America, have many friends there, and we've studied Spanish for as long as I can remember. Jimmy is fluent -- I am not, but I try -- and Jimmy thought a trip to Latin America at this time was important for several reasons.

First, at the beginning of every new Administration, foreign governments want and need to understand the new President, who he is and what he cares about (we want to know the same about other leaders). Jimmy thought it was important for a personal representative to convey to the leaders of these countries a sense of the goals and priorities of the Carter Administration.

Second, he had made three major speeches on foreign affairs: one to the United Nations, one to the Organization of American States,

and one at Notre Dame. These needed to be explained firsthand to the heads of state, particularly our approach to Latin America and the Caribbean and our position on major issues such as human rights and nuclear nonproliferation, and he wanted their frank views and their comments about these speeches and the direction of his policies.

Third, as I felt I could establish a personal relationship between these leaders and my family, which is very important, he asked me to go.

I was determined to make the trip valuable to our country and the countries I was visiting and I studied. I had hours of briefings. I learned the history of United States relations with each country I was to visit. I learned current issues. I studied the OAS speech and the Notre Dame speech. I had a lot to learn. The diplomatic language, for instance, is a whole new vocabulary. For example, I was in Venezuela, the last country, and in my arrival statement I said that we valued our "special relationship" with their country. Do you know that "special relationship" is the worst thing I could have said. It denotes "paternalism" which is exactly the opposite of the relationship we want with the Caribbean and Latin American countries. The main theme of our foreign policy as applied to Latin America and the Caribbean is: a respect for the sovereignty and recognition of individuality of all governments. All of the countries are different. We recognize it. For too long, we have lumped them all together and had one Latin American policy. That's like having one policy for everyone in this room. Every leader I

spoke with was very pleased that we are recognizing their uniqueness.

Human rights. We are committed to the advancement of human rights throughout the world, and Jimmy's definition of human rights is a broad one. It doesn't mean freedom from political oppression only, but freedom from hunger and a right to the basic needs of life -- political, social and economic rights. And also he doesn't believe that this is only our concern, but a global concern -- and we must join with every nation of the world and work together toward the goal of assuring the basic human rights of all people everywhere.

End the spectre of war and waste of armaments, nuclear and conventional.

A commitment to work with developing countries in searching for ways to narrow the gap between the developed and the developing countries.

With these things in mind, I would like to give you some impressions of the countries I visited. Jamaica is a beautiful country and I enjoyed my visit there and my meetings with Prime Minister Manley. Jamaica's problems are typical of those of the new and developing countries of the Caribbean. They need help, but they feel they have been ignored. Prime Minister Manley explained to me his belief in democratic socialism -- that all Jamaicans should share in the benefits of the country's economic development and that political freedom be preserved. We need to search for ways to

cooperate with them on trade issues, for instance, and we must express in international meetings our genuine concern for their problems.

Costa Rica is a democracy. They have no army. They have been able to spend their money on the development of their country. Their education system is excellent. Ninety-six percent of their citizens are literate. I visited a school and watched mentally retarded and deaf children perform in a wonderful physical education program. I asked about services for the mentally afflicted, and the teacher told me that there is a place in a school for every single child. Costa Rica has been an important leader in human rights. The American Convention on Human Rights was negotiated in San Jose in 1969. The American Convention is an agreement among the members of the OAS that human rights will be respected and guaranteed in their countries. Costa Rica and Colombia were the two countries of those I visited who had already signed and ratified this agreement. I spoke to all the other leaders about it. Venezuela announced that they had ratified it the day after I left.

Ecuador and Peru are two countries which have military governments now, but which are committed to re-establishing democratic and civilian governments. Both countries are working on plans. In Ecuador, very soon the people will be voting on a Constitution. They are already registering their people to vote -- alphabetically -- and they told me they were in the "S"'s.

This is a troubled area, and we are concerned about the arms build-up. Peru, for instance, is bordered by 5 different countries. Ecuador is one of them -- Chile -- Bolivia -- some of these countries have historically been adversaries, and so they feel a need for strong defense. When one arms, the others have to arm. The leaders of these countries are struggling with the problem. They are sincere and very concerned. They would much prefer to spend their own limited financial resources on developing their countries. In fact one official said to me "if we didn't have to buy armament and could spend our money on education for our people, it would be the best possible thing that could happen to our country."

But they have to feel secure. How can a way be worked out so that they can feel secure without arming? Through a strengthened OAS -- through the United Nations? I do not know, but we explored several alternatives. It is very important to pursue. It could avoid the arms build-up and war.

In Peru, I visited some experimental situations -- potatoes and guinea pigs (expanded remarks about feeding hungry world).

Under our Trade Act of 1974, we gave tariff preferences to the developing countries for many of their exports. We excluded the OPEC countries. Ecuador and Venezuela have oil and are members of OPEC. Therefore, they are excluded from these trade preferences -- even though they did not participate in the oil embargo and have always been reliable sources of petroleum for us. In fact, they

kept us supplied with petroleum during the oil embargo of 1973, and they resent very much that this exclusion applies to them. My own personal opinion (and I'm not speaking for Jimmy or the Administration) is that this amendment should be changed.

Brazil is the largest country I visited both in land and population. There is a large reserve of good will in Brazil for the United States. They fought with us in World War II and have historically been our friends.

An important issue which Brazil confronts and which confronts the whole world is how to have nuclear energy without risking the spread of nuclear explosive capability. Brazil must have nuclear energy -- they import more than 80 percent of their oil. We want them to have this energy. But we would hope that they could have it without a reprocessing facility which will give them nuclear explosive capability.

Latin America has the opportunity to be a model for the whole world -- a nuclear-weapons-free zone. There is an agreement called the Tlatelolco Treaty which, if put into effect would do just that -- make Latin America and the Caribbean a nuclear-weapons-free zone. Most of the countries have signed. Brazil has signed with certain conditions. We hope they will waive these conditions.

Colombia is a democracy. We have much in common and feel very close to the Colombians. Right now we and Colombia have a problem with drug trafficking. The drug situation in Mexico is greatly improved. Our governments have collaborated, and the work we have

done together is paying off. We need to work together now with the government of Colombia in the same spirit of cooperation. I spoke to the President very frankly about it, and he agreed with me that it is a mutual concern.

Venezuela, the last country I visited, is a great friend and ally. They're working together with us to promote human rights -- to halt nuclear proliferation -- in many areas -- and President Perez has taken a leadership position in the work on these and other important issues. He is coming to the United States next week for a State visit, and I look forward to seeing him and his wife again.

I left Latin America with an overwhelming sense of kinship with the persons I had met and with friendships that will be lasting and with the feeling of a great willingness, yes, eagerness, to cooperate (in an unrestrained way) to solve the problems that confront us. ~~Caribbean and Latin American~~ The Caribbean and Latin American countries have traditionally been our friends and allies. We need and want their counsel and support in problems that face not only their countries -- but the nation and the world. We need to consult closely with them on matters such as trade, finance, technology, investment, and development assistance. And we need to work closely with them on our common purposes of human rights and the maintenance of peace. We need to strengthen our cultural relations. They have contributed so much to our music, drama, and art. After all, the first settlers of Georgia and California were Spanish-speaking!

As we examine the world and its problems, it is very important to hear the wisdom of our neighbors to the south. It is not so far from San Jose, Costa Rica, to San Jose, California.